The Bombay Ga[illegible]

No. 7,498.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19[illegible].

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. M. HOWELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	March 1873
" Ratnagherry	23	" Colombo	3
" Vingorla	24	" Galle	4
" Goa	24	" Nerapatam	7
" Carwar	24	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	25	" Madras	10
" Cannanore	26	" Coconada	12
" Tellicherry	26	" Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut	27	" Bimlipatam	14
" Beypore	27	" Cossipore	14
" Cochin	28	" Pilot Boat	15
" Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will sail at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Northern district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange for Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAB, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TORRENS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1873.	Leave BUSREH	March 1873
" Kurrachee	28	"	19
" Muscat	4	Arrive Fao	19
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Kuweit	19
" Lingah	9	" Bushire	21
" Bushire	11	" Lingah	26
" Bahrein	13	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Fao	15	" Muscat	30
Arrive BUSREH	16	" Guadur	April 1
		" Kurrachee	4
		" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 20TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons This fine Steamer has passed recently the examination of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a "Ladies' Saloon," smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (n.m.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a FURLEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

To be followed by the UBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,930 Tons, 130 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East Indian Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
" Marseilles	£ 30
" Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 15th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15)		£4
Suez	26	22		8
Port Said	26	24	Steamers.	9
Alexandria	26	24		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34	Including	14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Prod.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and [illegible] two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of F[illegible]

VOLKART BR[illegible]

Agents Rubattino Steam[illegible]

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain R. D. SHALLARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. WILLIAM SOARES, R.N.R., will be despatched as a mail steamer H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£26	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. F. ARRAN, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

FARE ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P., on 3rd March.
PERSIAN	3,782 "	600 " on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,648 "	600 " on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 " on 14th April.
CATHAY	3,283 "	500 " on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 " on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising from deficiency or damaged Cargo, UNLESS SETTLED BEFORE the DEPARTURE of the VESSEL from Harbour, will NOT BE ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture comprising fine Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Henry Manisty, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex "Parana."

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit, 1lb tins assorted jams and jellies Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn flour, Lancashire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheder and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed milk, red herrings, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tent, Bunder by order of Adamjee and Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Bu-tomjee Sestaba and Nurseo Dhurmajee.

40 Superior second-class Teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Open [illegible] of Salisbury, a strong made Shigram, a [illegible] at the Bungalow next

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40 Meadow Street,

1 Lot of Piece Goods, containing Muslin Scarfs, Turkey Red Domets, Sarries, Handkerchiefs, Lappets and Cashmere.

77 Pairs Looking-glasses of sizes

1 Case Table Ornaments containing Bronze Statues, Lamps, &c.

2 Cases Gilt Frames, 5 cases Eau-de-Cologne, 100 boxes Italian Charets.

On account of the concerned—

100 Boxes Table Candles.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Books, &c., &c., at Mahim, next to Mr. Veigas.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at his residence at Mahim, next to Mr. Veigas, the valuable house-hold furniture, plate, plateware, books, &c. &c., of a gentleman leaving the presidency, the same consists of carved blackwood tables, chairs, card, music and bookstands, couches, tea poys, screens, washing stands, towel horse, Bengal cots, chest of drawers, camp cots, large solid brass bedstead complete, large almirahs, thermometer, double barrelled gun, revolver pistol, table ornaments, medicine chests, carpets, coir and China mattings, a large collection of valuable books, copper cooking pots, utensils, &c., dispense articles, &c. &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Shigram.
1 Powerful Horse.
Lady's and Gentleman Saddles.
Property will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of New, just unpacked Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th day of February, at 11 A.M. each day, at the above-named shop, a large assortment of new, fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of bone, gut, and thread jockey and buggy whips, neckseys, scarfs, sofa and other rugs and rich carpets, several nests of metallic painted tarpot, and bird cages, wire rat traps, shoe and cloth brushes, gilt clocks and timepieces under domes and stands, oil paintings in gilt frames, albums, elastic purses, polished maple gilt family photographic frames, marble clocks and figures, cards of tools, fancy boxes, cotton and merino hose, ladys' stocking, children socks, Harvard's cloth shirts, gentlemen's gauze Gurney undershirts, 40 and 36 inches silk umbrellas several dozens flannel shirts, large and small size bathing towels, worked sofa cushions and slippers, nuts of Russian duck clothings, gilt jewellery comprising lockets, brooches, earrings, watch chains, necklaces, charms, finger rings, bracelets, imitation pearls, gold Albert chains with locket, spare gold fancy lockets, pearl necklaces &c., a coil of white sheeting cloth 72 inches wide by Hoocks miller, riding whips, walking sticks, ladies' and gentlemen's elastic garters, De la Rue's playing cards, courier and traveling bags, small mirrors on stands, spare glass domes and stands, cossajees or cracker fruits in boxes, sets of wire round and oval dish covers, chemoise skins, several sets of jugs and basins, &c., and numerous other articles of varie description.

No Catalogues, and the articles are now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEB. 1873, THE HINDUSTANEE PLAY OF

NOORJEHAN.

ON SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1873, THE SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, ESQUIRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

S.S. "HUTION."

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK before 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 20th February.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Shares will be OPENED and TRANSFERS of SHARES EFFECTED, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, instant.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February 1873.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven o'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

KOUSANIC TEAS OF SEASON 1872-73.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8
" " 9-8	Box of 5 lbs.	" " 10-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

Specially choice consignments of these fine Indian Teas just received by the

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Brands of Bordeaux Wines have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC ..... Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC ..... "	14 8	16 0
Do. ..... "	9 0	9 8
SAINT JULIEN ..... Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE ..... "	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX ..... Qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	16 0	18 0

Burgundies.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858 ..... "	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red ..... "	16 0	18 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD; full bodied ..... Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior ..... "	22 8	25 0
MACON, Superior ..... "	20 0	22 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich ..... Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	15 0	17 0

Sauternes.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ..... "	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ..... "	30 0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognised as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER	per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8	
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE	"	" 2-8 & " 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. Polished Walnut, or polished Mahogany Sewing Rooms.
Do. do. Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the Cabinet.
Do. do. Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who [illegible]
[illegible] from Up-country promptly [illegible] remittances or Reference for [illegible] with a book of reference. [illegible] purchasers gratis.
[illegible] & Co., Bazar Street,
[illegible] and WILSON.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.	P. Pr
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...		2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.		" 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...		" 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves		" 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...		" 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....		" 2 12

Nett.

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz....	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Royal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Do. do.	8 0
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

All new Patterns.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk.....	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.....	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk.....	22 0

TIES.

Black Edinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Coloured " " ...	1 0
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas, White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair.....	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze " "	26 0
Fine " " Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
" " Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from.....	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

LARGE AND CHOICE SHIPMENTS FOR THE BOMBAY SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Solicit inspection to the following New Goods, just opened.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White, Black, and all shades of Colour	2 10	3 0
Double Buttons	2 14	3 2

GENTS'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White, Black, Drab and Lavender	2 12	3 0
Dogskin	2 8	3 0

GENTS'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Town made, Driving.....	3 0	3 8
Military White Doe.....	3 12	4 4

WALKING STICKS—ALL NATURAL HANDLES.

Holly, Cherry, Black and White Thorns, Orange, Hazel, Thistles, Oak, Ash, Olive, Midgoon, Miniature Rattan, Furze, Monster Rattans	1/ to 2/4 1/2 to 2/10

BEST HATS—ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THE CHESTER—High Crown New Brown, or Grey Felt	5 8	6 8
THE OXFORD—Black High Crown, Round Top	6 8	7 8
THE TAVESTOCK—Black High Crown, Flat Top	7 0	8 0
THE RUGBY—Best White Straw.....	3 0	3 8
Tall Drab Felt Hats.....	9 0	10 0
Dress, Extra Quality	12 8	14 0
Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Superior White.....	11 8	13 0
Extra quality, Dress.....	14 0	16 0
Black and Drab Walking Hats, New Patent Band.	11 8	13 0

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best White / Extra quality / White Hunting / Extra quality	Regulation Shape. Made with Wide Brim	14 8 / 13 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 15 0 / 18 0
Drab Helmets, Patent Easy Band.....		18 0	20 0
Drab Hunting, with Wide Brim		8 8	10 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tweed Caps.....	3 8	4 0
Tweed Turban	3 8	4 0
Tweed Hats.....	5 0	5 12

BEST LINEN COLLARS. THREE-FOLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Haymarket, Pall Mall / Dux West End / Shakespear	6 0	0
Dux ..... / West End.....	With Tie attached, to wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8 7 8

GENTS' BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
India Rubber	1 8	1 12
Strong Web Cantab	1 12	2 0
Guyot's Best French	2 0	2 4
Cantab, Extra long, plain Drab or Buff	2 8	3 0
Strong Bridle Leather with Brass Buckles.....	3 8	4 0

GENTS' SCARVES AND TIES—LATEST NOVELTIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
St. Alban's / Kaiser..... / Scarboro' / Clarence Shaped..... / Windsors

...rthern (State) Railway, has been allowed to re-...the in this country on duty."

...overnor General in Council is pleased to make the ...appointment :—

...Quarter Master General's Department.

...ol F. S. Roberts, C. B., V. C., Depy Qr Mr Genl, to of-...Qr Mr Genl on the departure on furlough to Europe of ...eral P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I., or until further orders.

...ermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to ...furlough on private affairs :—

...Thomas Warren Mercer, of the Ben S C, Depy Comr ...njab, for two years.

...e Fraser John Toke, of the Ben S C, Adjt 9th Regt. ...e years.

...tioned officer has been permitted to proceed to ...on urgent private affairs :—

...St George, of the Ben S C, Asst Secy to ...India, Legislative Department, for six

...has been permitted to proceed to

...Ben S C, Asst Commr,

...Under the authority of the ...for India, ...G O No. 555 of the 26th May ... Pryse ... Lloyd (now Major Edward Pry... ...a S C, on the retired list, is hereby cancel...

Capt Charles Ward Hawes, 13th Fe... Ben S C, having completed 20 years' service, is pro... the rank of Major from the date specified.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Capt A FitzHugh, Wing Officer (on furlough), to be 2nd in Comm'd and Wing Officer, vice Captain Stainforth, deceased.

Capt B E Gowan, 1st Wing Subn, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt FitzHugh.

Capt Gowan will con inue to officiate as 2nd in Comm'd and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt FitzHugh, or until further orders.

Lt Coll Robert Cony Whiting of the Ben S C, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Lieut. Col.

Capt G R Gibbs, of the Ben S C, Ex Engr. Department Public Works, Central India, is allowed an extension, to the 28th inst, of the furlough granted him on private affairs by G G O No 303, dated the 30th March 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col William Skene Row, of the Ben S C, for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Ex. Engr. 2nd grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and t n months, under Chapter III, Sec. 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March next, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, also subsidiary leave for one month, under C ap. V. Sec. 15 (a) and 17-2.

Mr. D. Scott, Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, and Asst. Secy. to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is granted furlough for two years.

Lieut Col P W Pelle. R E, Suptg Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bengal Provincial Establishment, and is temporarily deputed on special duty.

Lieut F Fitzhugh, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is allowed one month's preparatory leave with a view to furlough, with effect from the 4th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Robertson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Mr J W Christi on is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Asst Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Rai way.

Mr A L Oliver, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 11th ultimo.

Lieut Col C Armstrong, B S C 2nd Class Barrack Master, Darjeeling, having applied for subsidiary leave preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe his services under G O No. 8, dated 6th Jan 1869, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division to the Kussowlie Division. Capt Goldie joined the Kussowlie Division on the 27th Jan.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr James Ramsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Second to the Fourth Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

MR S De Vere H Alexander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Fourth to the Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred for the benefit of the public service from the Ravee Bridge Division to the Bukralla Division of the Rawulpindee District.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrives Bombay.	Arrives Aden.	Leaves Aden.	Arrives Zanzibar.
United Kingdom	Feb. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.			
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.			
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.			
China	„ 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.			
Australia	Mar. 8	4-30 P.M.				
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Feb. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.			
Zanzibar, &c.	Mar. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.			

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 24	Monday	Apr. 28
„	Mar. 3	„	May 5
„	„ 10	„	„ 12
„	„ 17	„	„ 19
„	„ 24	„	„ 26
„	„ 31		At 5½ P.M.
„	Apr. 7	Friday	May 30
„	„ 14	„	June 6
„	„ 21	„	„ 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows th dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb. 25	Monday May 5
„	Mar. 11	„ 19
„	„ 25	„ June 2
„	Apr. 8	„ 16
„	„ 22	„ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	Mar. 8	Saturday May 18
„	Apr. 5	„ June 23
„	May 3	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 annas 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS. SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.

Monday	Mar. 17	Monday	Feb. 24
„	Apr. 14	„	Mar. 24
„	May 12	„	Apr. 21
„	June 6	„	May 19
„		„	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
March 17.	March 25.	March 28.	April 9.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	**Arrive Aden.**	**Leave Aden.**	**Arrive Bombay.**
Feb. 13.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 27.	March 7.
March 13.	March 24.	March 27.	April 4.
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30
June 7.	June 18.	June 19.	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Feb. 21	Friday	Apr. 18
„	Mar. 7	„	May 2
„	„ 21	„	„ 16
„	Apr. 4	Wednesday	„ 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Feb. 14	Friday	Apr. 25
„	Mar. 14	„	May 9
„	„ 28	„	„ 23
„	Apr. 11		

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the south Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce viâ Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; viâ Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarn, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Siroor	5-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bags or parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	*(Post Free)*	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	„	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	„	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	„	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	„	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	0	4 0

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FOR the convenience of Families and Ladies, OMNIBUSSES will START at HALF-PAST TWO, and run every quarter of an hour from the Cathedral to the Exhibition. Charges SIX ANNAS inside, FOUR out, and from Mombadevi FOUR ANNAS inside and TWO out.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the EXHIBITION will be OPEN to NATIVE LADIES ; one GENTLEMAN only will be allowed to accompany each family. Price of Admittance—Rs. 2. No Change can be given at the Gate. Children under 8 years of age will be charged half price.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN to the PUBLIC daily from 10 A.M. till 7 P.M. on the payment of Rs. 2 at the South Gate. WEDNESDAY will be set apart for LADIES only. On that day the doors will be open at 3 P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Bundy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.,
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs	10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	„	15 „
Family Tickets of Three at	„	20 „
Family Tickets of Four at	„	25 „
Family Tickets of Six at	„	30 „

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FORRESTELL—February 17th, at Bombay, the wife of Conductor Wm. Forrestell, Ordnance Department, of a son.

DEATH.

CABRAL—February 18th, in the Fort, Mr. Frederick George Cabral, Purveyor and Accountant, European General Hospital, deeply regretted.—Friends will please note that the funeral will take place at 3 P.M. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAROLD—February 10th, at Sinda, the wife of Mr. C. Harold, Deputy Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department, of a son.

KINGSTON—February 8th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. A. Kingston, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCNEALE—LUARD—February 13th, at Meerut, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, M.A., Captain James Agnew McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Amelia Lucy, eldest child of Colonel P. W. Luard, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

DEATH.

PARRY—February 11th, at Jhansie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parry, aged 5 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

THERE is a good deal of interest in the controversy which has arisen in regard to the payment of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission, and that beyond the particular question which is at issue. Indeed that question is an insignificant one in comparison with the larger question which has arisen out of it, and which affects the very foundation of our position in India and the nature of that position. As the *Englishman* has observed, in a rather un-English article on the subject which was quoted in our issue of yesterday, the Native Press has paid a great deal of unfavourable attention to the proposal that a portion of the expense of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission should be defrayed by India, and one of the best of the native journals, the *Indu Prakash*, has again returned to the subject and again has based its articles on assumptions which would really leave Englishmen no standing ground in India on anything even approaching to their present footing.

In reply to our remark that there is something childish in the theory which has been started of late that India (meaning thereby a few hundred educated natives) is to dictate to England what it is to do in regard to India, the *Indu Prakash* replies that this talk would have looked all very well at the time when India was just conquered by British arms, but can hardly be advanced as an argument now. "A little more "reflection," it seems, "would have showed the "*Bombay Gazette* that the humble efforts of edu-"cated natives have compelled the English people "to acknowledge that not might in England "but reason is to be the test of truth in matters "connected with us." Hereat the outset we have a double instance of the manner in which the educated natives approach this subject. It is at once assumed that all which is required to make us at one with them on this matter is a "little more reflection," as if we should be at all likely to treat so important a subject lightly or without much reflection, and as if difference of opinion on such matters may not exist even when the greatest reflection is bestowed upon them by both sides. Again, how vast and self-satisfying is the assumption that it is the humble efforts of educated natives which *have compelled* the English people to acknowledge that reason is to be the test of truth in matters connected with the people of India. The question at issue really is as to what is reasonable to be done in regard to the people of India, and it is at least a disputed point as to whether England, since it came under the tuition and government of the educated native, is at all more reasonable in its action towards India than it was before that inestimable boon was conferred upon it. We have a great deal more fuss and noise certainly made about India, but whether the country is really progressing so much as it was doing a quarter of a century ago (before England was conquered by the educated native), or whether it is even in such a satisfactory condition, are questions which we may be excused from answering until we have had "a little more reflection" upon them. But we may at least suggest a possibility to our aspiring native friends, and that is, that it seems certainly not impossible and not far from improbable that if there has been any improvement of late years in the attitude of England towards India that may have arisen quite as much from the inherent *reasonableness* of the English people as from the patriotic and heroic efforts of the educated natives. It does not follow that because we allow Indians more voice than they had, or even appear to have, a century ago, that therefore England ought not to have acted towards them as it did a century ago ; but ever supposing that to have been the case, the world is generally supposed to have been improving all round, and some little credit might surely have been given to England for having become more reasonable, like its neighbours, and for having seen that India should be governed by reason as well as by might. A good deal, however, might be said in favour of the theory that the people of England never knew what reasonableness was until the appearance on the scene of our present lord and master, the educated native. The enlargement of our minds, the immense increase in our knowledge, the amelioration of our ferocious and barbarous manners, and our general subjection to the goddess of reason which has followed the avatar of the educated native, is a theme well worthy of the pen of the philosopher and of the poet, and one which the authorities of the University of Bombay will do well to keep in mind as a subject for their prize poems.

Another remarkable remark of our luminous contemporary follows :—"We do not see, how-"ever, what connection there is between our dic-"tating to England and our weakness to defend "ourselves against the Pathans and Sikhs." Precisely ; this also is what we fail to see. The question is why so weak a people, unable to defend themselves, should dictate to England, and we are told there is no connection ? But it is the want of a connection which constitutes the absurdity of the position.

Again we are told, and the statement has been very frequent of late on the part of the Native Press, that the "weakness" of India is caused "by the very unreasonableness of our rulers," meaning the English rulers of India. In the same way any being might ascribe its weakness to the strength of those other beings with which it has to do. Is there any law in nature which compels those around us to make *us* strong? Their time is generally pretty well occupied in making or keeping themselves strong enough not to be destroyed in the struggle for existence. We did not make the Indians what they are, and to ascribe their weakness to us is to lose a chance of getting rid of it. On this subject we should recommend to the youth of India a careful study of Mr. Froude's invaluable work on the English in Ireland. Though the parallel between Ireland and India is by no means complete it is quite sufficient to suggest a course of argument in regard to India of no ordinary value ; and as regards this question of the weakness of India Mr. Froude makes some observations on the Irish character, a great part of which might well be taken to heart by the majority of Indians, whether educated or not. Mr. Froude's critic in the *Quarterly Review* thus sums up that gentleman's view of the Irish character :—

"No other writer, so far as we are aware, has perceived or depicted so clearly as Mr. Froude this curious incompleteness of the Irish character, this illogical unfinishedness (so to speak) which pervades their nature, and has so spoiled their history. They have many ingredients of a noble character and a grand career, but not all, nor some of the most essential. They stand in need of complimentary elements to complete their manhood, to mould and guide their wonderful capacities, to temper their many admirable qualities into the hard, tough metal which is requisite for real work. By themselves, and left to themselves, their energies run to mischief or to waste ; they produce nothing great or lasting ; they achieve nothing thorough and complete. Blended with, and governed by races of firmer fibre—alloyed (if you will) by natures of coarser but more stubborn grain—with their fine fancy, shrewd sagacity, and admirable cleverness, fitly tempered with the common sense and clear perception of the realities of life, which Providence seems to have denied them—they might, as the Duke of Wellington said, 'do anything and go anywhere.' Their error has lain in that ignorance of self which never recognised how absolutely their qualities needed this supplementary aid and this contributing power :—ours has lain in weakly, and, in spite of ample experience, acquiescing in their pretension (*prima facie* not monstrous or absurd) to stand by themselves, and to govern and guide their country."

Now, how much of this is exceedingly applicable to the people of India. Had the word "Irish" in the commencement been written "Indian," everyone—yes, even the natives of India themselves—would have recognised the truth of the description, but people would also have seen in it something of that plain speaking which, by an evil *convenance*, has been too much forbidden to writers on India of late years.

But there is a passage of Mr. Froude's own in regard to Ireland which is so admirably put, and so much of which is so applicable to India that we must give it entire out of no ill-will towards the people of India, but rather from the best of feeling towards them, because of our conviction that the educated natives are entering on a course which can only lead to ruin, and because in the evil effects which this passage traces to the fluctuating policy which England has pursued towards Ireland there may be seen shadowed forth what are likely to be the incomparably vaster and more destructive effects of a similar policy if pursued towards our Indian Empire. It is as follows :—

"Ireland, the last of the three countries of which England's intellect demanded the annexation, was by nature better furnished than either of them with means to resist her approaches. Instead of a narrow river for a frontier, she had seventy miles of dangerous sea. She had a territory more difficult to penetrate, and a population greatly more numerous. The courage of the Irish was undisputed. From the first mention of the Irishman in history, faction, fight and foray have been the occupation and the delight of his existence. The hardihood of the Irish kern was proverbial throughout Europe. The Irish soldiers, in the regular service of France and Spain, covered themselves with distinction, were ever honoured with the most dangerous posts, have borne their share in every victory. In our own ranks they have formed half the strength of our armies, and detraction has never challenged their right to an equal share in the honour which those armies have won. Yet, in their own country, in their efforts to shake off English supremacy, their patriotism has evaporated in words. No advantage of numbers has availed them : no sacred sense of hearth and home has stirred their nobler nature. An unappeasable discontent has been attended with the paralysis of weakness ; and, with a few accidental exceptions, continually recurring insurrections have only issued in absolute and ever disgraceful defeat.

"Could Ireland have but fought as Scotland fought, she would have been mistress of her own destinies. In a successful struggle for freedom, she would have developed qualities which would have made her worthy of possessing it. She would have been one more independent country added to the commonwealth of nations ; and her history would have been another honourable and inspiriting chapter among the brighter records of mankind. She might have stood alone ; she might have united herself, had she so pleased, with England on terms of equal conditions ; or she might have preferred alliances with the Continental powers. There is no disputing against strength, nor happily is there need to dispute, for the strength which gives a right to freedom, implies the presence of those qualities which ensure that it will be rightly used. No country can win and keep its freedom in the presence of a dangerous rival, unless it be on the whole a well and justly governed country ; and where there is just government the moral ground is absent on which conquest can be defended or desired.

"Again, could Ireland, on discovering, like Scotland, that she was too weak or too divided to end... in the field, have acquiesced as the Welsh ... alternative of submission, there was no... advantage which England possessed w... ing and eager to share with her. If ... great power, the annexation of I... itself to prevent the presence ... everything to lose by treat... seizing her lands, and gover... gain by conciliating the ... protection of her own ... civilisation, and assi... their temperament ...

"Yet Ireland ..."

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ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Jan. 24.
	Phlox (s)	...tsker	Goa, Feb. 15.
	H M. S. Serapis	Grant	Portsmouth, Jan 17.
	Glenlyon	Blackenbridge	Moulmein, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Timavo (s)	Guircovich	Liverpool.
	Mofussilite	Roe	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Scottish Bride, Geisler, for Kurrachee.
Ship William Lobvitt, Leavitt, for Rangoon.
Ship Zephyrus, Dennis, for M labar and Coromandel Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Scottish Bride, for Hongkong via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ariel, for Liverpool via the Canal.
Steamer Phlox, for Coast and Goa.
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.
Ship Stirling, for Liverpool via the Canal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s, 18 cases sewing-machines, D. Merwanjee & Co, Aitchetsne s, 100 barrels coppers, E. Lullaboy.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 27 cases paper, B. Shapoorjee ; 28 bales paper, C. E. Noormohomed ; 7 packets glassware, J. Rowluntoola ; 60 cases oilmanstores, D. Sazba & Co. The Tweed, 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 50 bales cotton, N. Pursotumdass & Co.
Lady Allen, 101 bales cotton, B. I. S. N & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Mowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales goat's hair, R. Tirecomjee.
Haitton s, 50 bales wool, D. Sassoon & Co. ; 5 chests tea, and 1 parcel peacock feathers, A Moorhouse.
Earl King s, 339 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, and 49 bales wool, D. Ruttonsey ; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee ; 135 bales cotton, Tyabjee & Co.
Redeswater s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum ; & Co. 50 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell & Co. ; 10 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co. ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.
Colombo s, 1,000 bundles myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 62 bales cotton, Cowerjee Sonjee ; 412 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee & Co.
Whitburn s, 500 bundles rail, B. Cullianjee ; 32 bales cotton, R. Bhoys ; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 32 bales cotton, The L. A. and American Co. ; 75 bales cotton, H. Gangjee ; 52 bales cotton, P. Luckmidass ; 50 bales cotton, V. Gopaldass.
Phrenelo, ist, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
North Tyne s, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Young & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 800 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co.
European s, 3,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 60 tons gun-metals, G. Khanbhay ; 150 bales cotton, H. Cuson & Co.
Jane Pardue, 300 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford s, 102 bales skins, S. Abdoola & Co. ; 13 bales hides, L. Khaker ; 42 bundles deer horns, M. Girdhur ; 1 case brass sheets, T. F. Punnett ; 25 cases heerabole. C. Ramjee ; 36 cases mother shells, J. Campbell & Co. ; 82 pieces E. teeth, A. Ahmud.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, B. Hurridass & Co. ; 220 bales cotton, C. Lalljee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane s, 500 bales cotton, and 500 casks cocoanut, oil, Austrian Trading Co. ; 42 bales cow hides, W. Nicol and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Muir, Captain, officiating Political Agent Haraotie, to appear before a medical board, from Deolie (Rajpootana).

FEBRUARY 17.

Worsley, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Foster, Quarter Master, 40th Bengal Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

FEBRUARY 18.

Channer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Wemyss, Lieutenant, 85th King's Light Infantry, on leave, from Meerut.
Meadows, Surgeon, 63th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Whitty, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to appear before a medical board, from Belgaum.
Mackie, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.
Gardiner, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Swinley, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Blackett, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

James, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, to Mhow.
Mackinlay, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty to De lahee.
Foote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, has obtained subsidiary leave for twelve days from the 9th ultimo, preparatory to his obtaining furlough.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant subsidiary leave to Surg W H Rean, M D, Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he may make over charge of his appointment to Dr Dougall, up to the expiration of 30 days from any subsequent date on which the first steamer may leave Port Blair for Calcutta.

Surg J Dougall, M D, of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair during the absence on furlough of Dr W H Rean, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which he may relieve Dr Rean.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Maj T G Montgomerie, R E, Deputy Supt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is allowed sub ldiary leave for 30 days from the 20th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The subsidiary leave granted to Capt W G Murray, S C, Depy Supt, Topographical Survey, 2nd grade, in Notification No. 75, dated 31st ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave of absence for 15 days is granted to Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent, Haiwotee and Tonk, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, in view to obtaining sick furlough to Europe.

Capt Muir made over temporary charge of the Haiwotee and Tonk Political Agency to Colonel J D MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Capt J C Berkley, Offg 1st Asst to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Political Agent at Haiwotee and Tonk during the absence on leave of Capt Muir, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A M Monteath, Director General of the Post Office of India, is allowed furlough for two years under Clause 2, Sec 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 16th March 1873, with subsidiary leave from the 16th Feb.

Mr. F R. Hogg will officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during Mr. Monteath's absence, and Mr E B Douglas will officiate as Depy Director General.

Mr. Monteath made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Mr Hogg, and Mr Hogg made over charge of the Office of the Deputy Director General to Mr. Douglas, on the forenoon of the 10th February 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieut Col Charles Armstrong, of the Ben S. C., for twenty months.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Capt A A. LeMesurier, of the 14th Foot, to be Inspector and Adjt, vice Captain FitzRoy Stephen, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The services of Lieut Col G. F. Carnegie, of the Ben S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major C A Benson, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice C I W S Simpson, who vacates on proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Peter William Luard, of the Ben S C, Assit Adjt Genl, Meerut Division, for two years.

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The bazaar agitation having, unfortunately, ended in smoke, it may be worth while to let those of your readers who were anxiously expecting that some permanent good would come of the correspondence, know that the Parsee who advertised to execute bazaar orders for 10 per cent. is very well worth supporting. My experience is, briefly, this:—Good articles at moderate prices; a cessation of disputes with the cook; better dinners.

I give his address, as I believe many will be glad to enjoy the last two items *at a saving*. It is—E. Manockjee, Fukeera's Stables, Girgaum.

Enough has already been written about prices, so I will say nothing here, but many of your lady readers, when they find the difference in the days' totals, and in the quality of the articles, and the absence of all worry, will be glad that the agitation has at least produced—Manockjee. Q.

Bombay, 18th Feb.

THE SUMMONING OF JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to suggest to the learned Judge who presides at the current sessions, that he would confer a great boon by empanelling only one set of jurors for the day instead of two.

During the fifteen days that the present sessions have been going on, there are many of the jurors who have not sat over five times, nevertheless they are bound to attend *every* day. The Judge himself evidently thought that the gentlemen who sat on the afternoon jury yesterday had enough of it, although they only sat from a little before three until past five o'clock; but what could they do with themselves from 10 to 3—it was simply lost time.

If the matter were put to the gentlemen of the jury, I am almost sure that the majority, if not all, would elect to serve throughout one day, if they were excused from attending on the next.

The absence of twelve men would in no wise affect the empanelment of two or more sets of jurymen, considering the large number of gentlemen that have been summoned to attend. A JUROR.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

I HAVE seen it mentioned somewhere of Americans that the good of them go to Paris after death, and that the bad seek the modern Babylon during their lifetime. Some months back I gave you a description of Mrs. Josephine Mansfield, that woman of splendid outward form for whom Fisk was killed, and for whom Stokes, his murderer, is about to forfeit his life on the gallows. Emma Cronch alias Cora Pearl, the famous Parisienne actress, has been deposed, and Mrs. Mansfield reigns in her stead. She has struck out quite a new line of her own, and following it, makes as many conquests. Sinning heavily all week, she keeps the Sabbath holy, and, with her beauteous but wicked face buried in splendidly bound church service and a lace handkerchief, confesses her sins, or makes a show of so doing, in a pew which she has rented in the American Episcopal Church. This of course has raised against her a cry of indignation from her virtuous fellow worshippers of the same sex, who love her none the less on account of her lovely features, her splendid figure, and superb toilette. Verily Josephine Mansfield is fair indeed to look upon, and her programme pays handsomely. A good deal of this lady's "get up" is suggestive of Madame Rachel, who now, out of *durance vile*, has commenced business again in the old "beautiful for ever" line, and is to be found surrounded by Arab bloom, Sultana cream, and other requisites, and with door wide open ready to pounce upon any second Mrs. Borradaile who may chance to pass No. 33, Russell-street, Covent Garden. Millbank the warder taught the old lady the useful if not pleasing trade of washing and getting up her fellow prisoners' dirty clothes; but as she bent over the wash-tub, soft, brilliant, and youthful complexion, with pearly teeth were ever before her mind's eye, and no sooner did she find her liberty than, to take her word for it, she at once revisited Central Africa, and re-established those fleets of swift camels which bear the miraculous dew from the crystal rock. From Stamboul we have accounts of a formidable rival to the greatest beauties of the west, in the person of a young Georgian dancer, about seventeen or eighteen years old, the favourite slave of Adileh Sultan, and if the *Levant Times'* gushing description of this sylph in form and face be anything near the mark, she must be a very valuable property. But how, let me ask, are we so particular in stamping out slavery on the west coast of Africa, when it is permitted to exist under the very guns of our Mediterranean fleet, and practised by our most intimate ally? This pet slave once gazed upon can never be forgotten. Writing of a Turkish wedding, the *Levant Times* says, "Kazi Jummal drew all eyes upon her by the beauty of her face, the symmetry of her figure, and the gracefulness of her movements. Her eyes seem to reflect the sunlight; her ever smiling mouth, a complexion like a rose, a head of hair black as jet, and which forms a perfect mantle round her, a figure like a reed in the valley of Hebron or a cedar of Lebanon, if to all this you add a grace of which Terpsichore alone could give us an idea, and a voice as sweet as the enchanted flute, your readers may gain some idea of this light of the harem, as she appeared before the Validah-Sultan." A somewhat different picture this from those black-toothed, screeching viragos, called "nautch girls" in Bombay. Adileh Sultan is very much to be envied.

The Fakir of Oolu is no owl, but the most marvellous professor of the black-art I ever witnessed. Some of you may have seen Houdin perform his famous trick of the child resting in mid-air entirely unsupported, save by a small slender stick under the elbow. That was marvellous enough, but it is nothing to the oddly named and oddly spelt Fakir's ingenious and startling performance, which almost recalls the trial of strength between Moses and the Egyptian magicians. He shows us a girl resting in the air seemingly without any support whatever. Of course it is a trick, but how is it done?

Miss Kate Santley, the fascinating singer at the Alhambra, has *on dit* refused an offer of marriage from a nobleman. The young lady has odd ideas as to feminine costume. Short tunics and silk tights are a peculiar garb for female characters. Pretty captivating Laura Tay, who really sings and dances charmingly, has deserted the Canterbury for Astley's, much to the delight of transpontine *petit crocs*.

The entries for the forthcoming racing and pigeon shooting meetings in the "Sunny South" are assuming large proportions. Several of the best dove slayers of Hurlingham and the Gun Club are already *en route*, and as the arrangements are on the most liberal and inviting scale, with plenty play in prospect, the *concours* is sure to be large and very fast. Borough, the celebrated purveyor of pigeons, leaves to-day for Monaco and Cannes with over one thousand English-bred blue rocks.

In America everything is done on a grand scale—even murder. The worthy inhabitants of Visalia (California) passed their Christmas-eve administering Lynch law, the cheapest, surest, and quickest way of ridding the town and the world of a cold-blooded murderer named McCrory who, amongst other murders, had shot a greatly respected citizen without rhyme or reason. The story runs thus:—McCrory had arrived in Visalia on Tuesday morning and was heard to remark that he "came back to get even and that he would kill his man before night." He went to Charles Allen, the proprietor of the El Dorado Saloon, and represented that he was out of funds. Allen kindly lent him 10 dollars to buy a pair of trowsers. The fellow was quite sober at the time, though at the time he committed the murder he was under the influence of drink. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he returned to the El Dorado Saloon, drew a six shooter, and flourishing it around menacingly and using boisterous and threatening language, said he would shoot the first man that darkened its door. It is stated by some that he bore a grudge against the Mexican who was barman of the saloon at the time. Allen, the proprietor, was in bed in the back room at the time. Hearing a noise, he got up, came into the saloon, remarking, "Jim, don't act so childish; put up your pistol and be a man." McCrory turned on him, cursed him, and said, "I might as well kill you as any other man," shooting him in the abdomen as he spoke. Allen threw up his hands, exclaiming, "For God's sake, Jim, don't kill me; I am unarmed." Advancing towards the counter, McCrory continued to discharge barrel after barrel at him. At the third shot, Allen dropped down on the floor in a sitting posture, then head reclining against the bar. McCrory then placed the pistol against Allen's head, shooting him through the forehead, his brains oozing out of the wound. Two men, White and Cordova, the Mexicans, witnessed this scene. He then attempted to shoot Cordova, but the brains had clogged the pistols' chamber and it would not revolve, and the murderer running out at the back-ways secreted himself in an outhouse. His whereabouts were soon discovered, and he was called upon to come out and surrender. He yelled out that he would kill any one that attempted to arrest him, and he was finally disarmed, having a pistol in each hand when he came out. Assistance soon arrived and he was walked off to the county gaol. *En route* a crowd collected and raised the cry of "hang him." The cry kept increasing with the crowd, and something of an attempt was made to take him from the police, but he was after much difficulty lodged in gaol. The crowd grew and were eager for their prey. The Sheriff was called upon to give up the murderer. He refused and took measures to defend the now threatened prisoner. Finally it was determined to break in at all hazards. A long iron water-pipe, some twenty feet in length, was obtained; fifty ready hands seized it, the outer-door was quickly battered in, the officers overcome, and "the best and most influential citizens of Visalia" were in the hall. The gaol door was now reached. The first door was made of double sheet iron, and the next was still stronger, being of wrought iron cross bars. A crow-bar soon forced the first, but no impression could be made on the second. Sheriff Glasscock was searched in vain for the keys, and so was the Deputy Sheriff, on whose person they were found secreted. The door was speedily unlocked, the names of all the other prisoners were called over and answered to, until McCrory's cell was discovered. The door was swung open and the brute was found lying on the floor completely paralyzed with fear. He refused to stand up or speak. He knew his time had come, for he before the people had got inside, had told the other prisoners that the crowd would surely get in and hang him "clean out of the gaol," and implored them to "help to fight it out." One of the prisoners offered to pray for him and did so, McCrory lying down and giving himself up doggedly to his fate. A rope had been prepared, and as he refused to walk, the noose was put over his neck and he was hauled out head foremost. As the noose was being put round his neck he made some resistance, striking and kicking. The crowd at this juncture numbered about 200; dozens seized the rope and dragged him to a neighbouring bridge. All his clothes were torn off him, and, excepting his boots and socks, he was left stark naked. The end of the rope was tied to the railing and the body rolled over the parapet. The fall was about four or five feet and he died instantaneously. The corpse was allowed to hang for some time, and was then hauled up—not "cut down"—and delivered to an undertaker, the crowd collecting twenty dollars for his burial, determined that the country should be at no expense in the matter. Allen was the fourth man this desperado had killed, of whom two at least had been slaughtered in cold blood without provocation of any kind. A couple of years ago he shot and killed a Mexican in the Fashion Saloon, whose back was turned, who was not even aware of his presence, and with whom he had never had an angry word. He had shot at several others in the same town. At Arizona he shot a soldier. Though sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years in the penitentiary, after being detained a few months, he was granted a new trial on some technicality, and eventually got off scot-free.

Will our police ever discover the man who murdered Harriet Boswell? I think not. Our "too clever by half" detectives have, amongst many others, arrested on suspicion a Dr. Hessel, the chaplain of the unfortunate German emigrant ship Wangerland, which had been stranded on the Goodwin Sands, and after having started for Brazil from Ramsgate, had to return, several bad cases of small-pox having been discovered on board her. The indignation of this gentleman's friends and wife may be readily imagined at his being detained in custody till Wednesday next, when an *alibi*, grounded upon the oaths of six respectable persons, will be set up. The accused himself declares he was ill in bed on the night of the murder, and this statement is confirmed by persons who will positively swear that at 11 o'clock on Christmas eve, the time of the murder, they were in actual conversation with him, immediately before his retiring to bed, consequent upon an increased indisposition; while his newly married bride declares that she never left his bed-side till four o'clock on Christmas morning, and then only to lie down on a bed in an adjoining room, reached by an open door. Mr. Kroll, the proprietor of the hotel, a most respectable man, accounts for Dr. Hessel's movements while in his house from the time of his arrival at his hotel on the 22nd to the date of leaving it, thus:—

The Rev. Hessel and wife, Mr. Hermes, and Mr. Wohlebbe arrived at my hotel in the evening of the 22nd, 1872, from Ramsgate.

Dec. 23rd.—The Rev. Mr. Hessel having caught a cold, felt rather unwell, took no dinner this day, but went out with his lady for a drive for a few hours, returned then, and stayed afterwards the whole day in his room.

24th.—The Rev., feeling still unwell, remained in bed, took no dinner, but some tea. He came downstairs in the evening to see the Christmas tree, took a little tea and supper, and went to bed again between 11 and 12 o'clock that night with his lady, who slept in the adjoining room, both rooms being connected by a door, which was open. The Rev. Hessel has not been out of the hotel this day.

Dec. 25th.—The Rev., feeling not quite well, took no breakfast, but remained in his room till about 2 o'clock, when he came down with his lady and joined in our Christmas dinner. They remained till 10 o'clock and went to bed to their room.

26th.—The Rev. and his lady and the other two gentlemen went out for a drive to Kensington—I suppose to see the Prince Albert Monument. They came home again, and in the evening they went to Covent-garden Theatre, and retired afterwards.

Dec. 27.—The Rev. and lady, with said two gentlemen, went to the Crystal Palace, from whence they returned in the afternoon together; they had tea and supper and retired to bed afterwards.

28th.—In the afternoon the whole party returned to Ramsgate again. The Rev. and his lady took no dinner.

Dr. Hessel is now in the House of Detention, where an interview between him and his bride took place yesterday, the meeting naturally being a very painful one. It seems beyond the bounds of possibility that a foreign newly wedded clergyman, shipwrecked on our shores, should come with his bride to London to spend the second night of his visit with a common prostitute, and end it by murdering the unfortunate. Absurd! Dr. Hessel is a Lutheran minister of Dantzig, at which place, in addition to his ministerial duties, he kept a boarding school for young gentlemen. He has married an accomplished and well connected young lady, and had accepted a ten years' engagement from the Lutheran church to go out as pastor of the new church in Brazil. The "Boots" states that the hotel door is always kept fastened, and no one can get out or in after 11 o'clock at night without being let in by him, and that Dr. Hessel never went out that night.

You will remember that last year I pinned my faith in "Peasant Boy," but that he only proved the "runner-up" for the Waterloo Cup. I hear that Mr. Ashton Smith's speedy ticked black has since then thickened amazingly and has improved in every respect. Davis, his trainer, says he can almost fly and can turn round a cabbage stump. He weighs (the dog) about 59 lbs. now, but will run at about 57 lbs. With moderate luck he can hardly fail to win the cup for Mr. Blackstock, in whose name he runs. He negociates fences and ditches in superlative form. Mr. Sotter's beautiful bitch Amethyst has a host of friends; she was highly tried last Saturday over the Essex ditch country and acquitted herself in great style, and the elegant fawn will give the best bound in the Dog Derby trouble. Colonel Hathorn's vastly improved animal is not in so much request, but from a raw though promising puppy, he has grown into a noble greyhound and will be very handy. Bed of Stone, last year's winner, will hardly repeat the Master McGrath *coup*, though he is still an excellent dog. Mr. Lester's Chameleon is a "nailer," and so is Cripple.

"Jem" Robinson, the Fordham of his day, with all his power and cunning and infinite more elegance, is dead, after suffering for years from the ill effects of a frightful accident, at the good old age of 79. Towards the close of his riding career he had to waste painfully, and the fact of his, for many years past, owing to this accident, having been a confirmed invalid, shows that the life of a jockey is not necessarily curtailed by the effects of hard wasting. Indeed wasting to a certain point is curative and beneficial to most men. Like Fordham, his great art was to come in the last stride and win by a short head, though he was good in a race no matter how it was run, what ran on it, or what he was steering. He stole the St. Leger from Mameluke on Matilda having slipped him at the start. He won the Derby on Azor, an animal supposed to be capable of staying only half a mile, and started only to make running for a stable companion. But he excelled himself in 1850 when he made a dead heat on Russborough with Vottigeur for the St. Leger of 1850. "Jem," in spite of his very brilliant career, died in bad circumstances. You will find a good account of him by "The Druid" in "Silk and Scarlet." Robinson had a profound contempt for several cr*k jaockies of the present day. Of one of them, quite at the top of the tree in public estimation, he used to say with bitter scorn, "he rides like a monkey on a dog;" of another very fashionable light weight, "nature never intended him to get nearer than 100 yards of a horse." His integrity, though once doubted by Lord Jersey, was undoubted, and a story is told of him how he met an attempt to square him. He listened patiently to an infamous proposal, and then quietly hissed out, "Do I look like a thief?" He considered French the best rider of his day.

Cambridge is slightly the favourite for the University match.

I shall have to reserve my racing information for next week. Till the weights are published it is impossible to say anything. Gang Forward is now first favourite for the Derby. If there was money at the back of Leopard, he would be first favourite.

BOMBAY.

THE GUN CLUB will meet for practice on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, as usual.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Memonwada on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph McKane, a seaman of the ship Oriel, fell off the foreyard of the vessel on Monday. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—Hujee Adam, one of the conspirators in the Ahmedabad conspiracy case, who absconded from Bombay, has been arrested by the police.

THE RAJA OF DHUBUMPORE AND HIS EX-DEWAN.—According to the *Surya Prakash* the dispute between the Raja of Dhurumpore and his ex-Dewan is likely to be settled amicably.

INQUEST.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a woman named Maria Stretha, who had died suddenly. The enquiry stands adjourned.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th February, was 45 feet 2 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 42 feet.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club perform this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre, their favourite play of "Noorjehan" after an interval of about a month.

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—We learn from the *Surya Prakash* that the Surat High School has been placed under the control of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who is authorized to make all appointments and transfers in future.

IN recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government by Abdool Kader, Inspector in the Poona District Police, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

CITY SURVEY DEPARTMENT AT SURAT.—We notice that in order to bring the City Survey work to an end as soon as possible, the Government of Bombay have deputed Messrs. Trevor, M. C. Entee, and Shankar Pandurang Pundit to come do wn to Surat to assist Mr Gomedram Anundram, the City Survey Officer.

A CHEATING CASE AT SURAT.—A Madrasee named Luxmee Narayen, alias Mohanlal, has been committed by Mr. Jugjeewandas Khoosaldas, full power Magistrate of Surat, to take his trial before the Sessions Court, on a charge of cheating in respect of certain jewellery, valued at about Rs. 1,300, belonging to one Munchoobhoy Culliandas.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Essoo Mahomed and six others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Smith, with being found in a gaming house gaming with dice and money. The prisoners pleaded guilty. The first was fined Rs. 100 and the rest Rs. 50 each. The money found on the ground to be sent to the poor-box.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by the Bombay Town Band this evening:—

March	Africanos	L. Fohr.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Waltz	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Lancers	E. Nehr.
Scena	Le Prison d' Edimbourg	Carafa.
Polka	Margarida	Strauss.

THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The Band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment will not perform at the Esplanade on Thursday, but will play at Colaba this evening. The following is the programme:—

March	Gladiateur	Riviere.
Quadrille	Knight of St. Patrick Lancers	Godfrey.
Overture	Guy Mannering	Bishop.
Valse	Stars of the West	Montagna.
Selection	Grand Duchesse	Offenbach.
Galop	Night Bell	Clarke.

FALL OF A HOUSE AND LOSS OF ONE LIFE.—On Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, a portion of the five storied house, situated at Duriasthan Cross Lane, and belonging to a man named Dhunjee Luckmidass, fell. An unfortunate man of the Bhungy caste, who was at the time in the sweeper's gully adjoining the house got crushed to death by the debris. The house appears to have been undergoing repairs when the accident occurred. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body the same day, and the enquiry stands adjourned till to-morrow.

THE STATE OF JAT.—A native paper referring to the resolution recently passed by Government on the mismanagement of the native State of Jat, depriving the Chief there of the civil and magisterial powers, and leaving to him the management of the revenues of his estate only for one year as an experiment to see whether he reforms, takes this opportunity to read a lecture to the other native Chiefs and Prince, on the necessity they are under of giving up their indolent and vicious habits, of attending diligently to their onerous duties, and of reforming the administration of their States before it is too late.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE STEAMER WILLIAM LEAVITT, 1,183 tons, Captain W. H. Leavitt, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRITISH SHIP SCOTTISH BRIDE, 403 tons, Captain C. A. M. Geitzler, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE BRITISH SHIP ZEPHYRUS, 699 tons, Captain J. Dennis, will sail to-day in ballast for the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

THE BARQUE FLUELLEN, 507 tons, Captain R. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sunderland (October 9th) with a cargo of 765 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCE, 525 tons, Captain B. Burgalat, arrived on the 17th instant from Mauritius, (December 29th) with a cargo of 9,160 bags sugar The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Adum Sedick.

THE STEAMER TIMAVO, 1,201 tons, Captain M. B. Guircovich, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,981 bales cotton, 591½ bales wool, 715 cwts. coir yarn, 1,500 cwts. myrabollams, 539 cwts. hemp, 58½ cwts. coffee, and sundries, and 1 deck passenger.

THE SHIP GLENLYON, 1,488 tons, Captain M. Brackenbridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (January 20th) with the following cargo:—125 gallons wood oil, 2 cases apparel, 1 case jaggery, 1 bundle mats, 60 bags cocoanut shells, and teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE BARQUE ALCINUS, 320 tons, Captain E. Chauvelon, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (September 20th) with a cargo of 488 tons coals. During the voyage she experienced a cyclone in 12 S. lat. 66 E. long., January 1st and 2nd; moderate since; light winds from the Equator. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (February 15th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Goa—Mr. and Mrs. F. de Noronha, Mr. Jose de Noronha, Mr. Lourenco de Noronha, Mrs. M. A. de Noronha, and Mr. J. J. Correya de Silva. From Vingorla—Captain Mackie and Lieut. Whittle. From different Ports—One hundred and twenty native adults, eight children, and twelve infants.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain Joseph Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c. (January 24th) via the Suez Canal. She experienced on the Gulf of Aden strong N.E. winds and on the Arabian Sea clear weather and light N. N E. winds. She brought the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. N. Miller, Mrs. L. J. Percival and child, Mrs. Percival's ayah, Mrs. Pollard, Mr. Daley, Mr. Rous, Mr. and Mrs Channer, Mr. and Mrs. Wait, Mr. Betran and Mr. Craig.

From Leghorn—Messrs. Bigongiari and Muraglia.

From Naples—Col. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Robertson.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 54 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 19	9 23 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1		9 41 a	1 8
3 22 m	3 0	Thursday 20	10 10 m	4 6
3 a	2 11		10 39 a	0 9
4 8 m	2 11	Friday 21	11 13 m	4 7
6 27 a	1 2		11 a	0 1
5 26 m	1	Saturday 22	0 m	0 1
6 53 a	3 8		0 30 a	5 0
7 9 m	1 9	Sunday 23	1 44 m	0 5
8 11 a	4 8		1 55 a	5 7
8 36 m	2 8	Monday..... 24	3 8 m	1 4
10 3 a	5 10		3 6 a	1 6
9 48 m	3 11	Tuesday..... 25	4 8 m	2 9
10 46 a	6 11		4 a	0 9

Moon—Last Quarter, 20th, 4h. 12m. P.M.

FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR."

TELEGRAMS were received in Bombay yesterday intimating that the s.s. Knight Templar, which sailed from Cardiff for Bombay on 31st January, via the Suez Canal, has foundered. She was a new steamer, 1092 tons, this being her first voyage, and was laden with coals. She was consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. We have not any details as to the safety of the passengers and crew, but had any of them been lost, the intelligence would, we should think, have been telegraphed.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s TROOP-SHIP SERAPIS, 4,173 tons, and 700 h. p., Captain H. D. Grant, arrived yesterday morning from England. She left Portsmouth on the 17th and Malta 10th January, Port Said 3rd and Suez 4th February. She experienced very heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, but the rest of the voyage has been very fine. During the voyage there were 1 birth and 1 death. The following is the list of officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.

Col. Gaye.	Lieut Gillespie.
Col. Fuller.	Lieut. McQuay.
Col. Wallace.	Lieut. Stopford.
Col. and Mrs. McLachlan.	Lieut. French.
Major and Mrs. Smith.	Lieut. Armytage.
Major and Mrs. Barnes.	Lieut. Robinson.
Capt. Free.	Lieut. Howard.
Capt. and Mrs. Meiklejohn.	Lieut. Duthy.
Capt. Warter.	Asst. Surg. Tobin.
Capt. Elliott.	Asst. Surg. Hogg.
Capt. Ward	Asst. Surg. Illingworth.
Lieut. Lorraine	Asst. Surg. Ironsides.
Lieut. and Mrs. Pipon.	Asst. Surg. White.
	Vet. Surg. Symonds.

Royal Artillery.

Major and Mrs. Rainsford.	Lieut. Foote.
Capt. Seacome.	Lieut. Hall.
Capt. and Mrs. Murray.	Lieut. Campbell.
Capt. LeGrice.	Lieut. Flint.
Lieut. Col. Wilkinson.	Asst. Surg. Greig.
Lieut. Maitland.	Vet. Surg. Woods.
Lieut. Hewitt.	Qr.-Mr. Chittick.
Lieut. Ramsay.	

Surg. Major and Mrs. Tydd, Staff.
Capt. and Mrs. Hilson, 32nd Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. Mordaunt, 109th Foot.
Pay Master and Mrs. Roberts, 31st Foot.
Deputy Inspector General Thompson, Staff.
Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, 59th Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. Hart, R. E.
Lieut and Mrs Romilly, R. E.
Qr.-Mr. Cliff, and two Misses Cliff, Staff.
Riding Master and Mrs. Abbott, Staff.
Riding Master and Mrs. McGee, 11th Hussars.
Sub.-Lieut. Wilson, 40th Foot.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

JOOSUB JAFFER WYDENA V. KRISHNAJEE NAGRAJ AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the first defendant; the second in person, and Mr. Kassinath for the third. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long cause list: costs to be costs in the cause.

HOGS OR ELEPHANTS!

MAHOMED JOOSOOF V. ALLY ABDOOLA.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Marriott said he might mention that the suit was on an acceptance for the payment of money.

Mr. Anstey said the defendant had filed a written statement, in which he stated that he was simply a surety for the amount of the claim; that there was no consideration for his surety; that no notice of the claim had been sent him until long after the death of the principal; and that he had had no notice of his liability after a certain date. Before giving the above substance of the written statement, Mr. Anstey had to complain of the noise in Court, for the liberality of the Government has not provided coir matting for the whole length of the court floor, some portion of which consists of bare planks. Mr. Anstey said—It is impossible to make myself heard. It would be better if gentlemen would take off their boots and shoes rather than disturb the business of the Court. (After some minutes.) There, your Lordship will hear them stamping like so many hogs or elephants! (A laugh.)

The Judge said the acceptance became due on the 1st June 1870, and yet the plaintiff had made no claim until last year.

Mr. Marriott said his client gave defendant time. Defendant then went to the races at Bangalore, and plaintiff could not get at him for some time.

Mr. Anstey said there was nothing on record; there was no affidavit. No demand was made upon defendant until 30th April 1872 or upon the deceased during his life-time.

The Judge directed the case to be transferred to the long cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

ESSOOF ALLY HIBTOOLA V. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BAXTER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of the plaintiff, and with the consent of the defendant, asked for a postponement until the 15th July 1873. The application was granted.

JEITHA RUNSORD AND OTHERS V. GOVIND SUCCARAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 3,653 for money lent. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

DEWCURN BHOJA V. JEWAZ BUTTONSEY.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for a postponement until the 4th March next, as the summons against defendant had not been returned from Rutnagherry. The application was granted, notice of the postponement to be given to defendant.

DEWCURN BHOJA V. LUKHMIDAS WALJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, on behalf of the plaintiff, made a similar application as the one in the last case. The Court granted it on the same condition.

DULSOOKROY RAMLAL V. HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, instructed by Mr. Hope, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until the 25th inst. The Court granted a postponement of two weeks as the 25th is a public holiday.

The following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

JADOWJEE SHAMJEE V. SHA DWARKADAS MUNORDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Hope, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 2,066 on a stated account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for the sum claimed, with interest and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE MODY.

There was no appearance for either party, and the suit was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. CRUSHNAJEE SUCCARAM.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,600, the amount of call due on twenty shares, in respect of which defendant is settled as a contributory. The defendant's name appeared wrong in the certified list of contributories; but he appeared and admitted the debt, saying he had inserted it in his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest at 5 per cent. from 20th October 1870, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent., with an order for a stay of execution.

MESSRS. LEATHES AND CRAWFORD V. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Mansfield appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant's father appeared and said he had been served with the summons. As there had been no order for substituted service according to the usual practice, his Lordship made the necessary order for it and postponed the suit. Defendant had left Bombay.

GUMNA LUKMA V. AMICABAEE AND SEWRAM HURRICHUND.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,045 due on two promissory notes executed by the deceased husband of the first and the father of the second defendant. The second defendant appeared in person and said he knew nothing about the claim, and asked that a decree might be passed against the deceased's estate, but not against him personally. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,045, with interest and costs, against the estate of the deceased father only.

IRANI MOBED KHODABUX V. IRANI RUSTOM KAIKHOSROO.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 1,500, the balance of an account. A deduction of Rs. 500 was allowed for money received. Defendant admitted his liability for Rs. 1,000, which he had inserted in his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, interest, and costs, with an order for a stay of execution.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THEFT AND DISHONESTLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Huskma Dhumsja and Suntrooka Roobjee pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of ornaments and dishonestly receiving them.

Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Anstey, who appeared for the prisoners, submitted that the charges should be affiliated, as no names were given as those of the owners.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that there seemed to be great difficulty, as the property was partnership property; he suggested that Mr. Marriott, who appeared for the prosecution, should first state the facts of the case, and that the point might be settled.

From Mr. Marriott's statement it appeared that the first prisoner at the time of the theft was in partnership with six others carrying on business in Bombay. Their business consisted of selling gold and silver ornaments and lending money. On the date in question, the 4th of October, one of the partners also slept on the ground-floor, where a safe containing the property was, and was awakened at about 2 o'clock in the morning by a noise. He saw the first prisoner at the safe taking out the gold ornaments. He gave an alarm, but consented to say nothing in consideration of receiving one-third of the property. The first prisoner then opened the door and gave the remainder of the ornaments to the second prisoner, who was waiting outside. The next morning information was given to the police, and the other prisoner confessed to his share of the transaction and the two prisoners were arrested.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that it appeared the first prisoner was a partner and might be termed a joint tenant. He did not think there was any case to go to the jury at all, as the first prisoner was charged with stealing his own property; and if there were no case against the first, it was clear that the charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property against the second prisoner could not be applied.

The jury accordingly, under his Lordship's direction, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and both prisoners were discharged.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

Rahim Khan Doolub Khan was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and hurt to a woman named Wuzeerbux.

It appeared that the prosecutrix was a prostitute, and on the 29th of December last, the prisoner came to her residence and wished to remain with her. She declined to accede to his wishes and he remained in the house till the next day, and about 2 p.m., when she went into one of the rooms to get a drink of water, she was stabbed in the abdomen by the prisoner. She became insensible and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where her deposition was taken by the Second Magistrate of Police. From the medical evidence of Dr. Anderson, it appeared that the wound was a dangerous one, as it had penetrated the abdomen. The prosecutrix was detained in hospital for 35 days.

The jury on the evidence found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE EVIDENCE.

Ramchunder Bhowanee Rao was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Lang prosecuted, and Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was a witness for the prosecution in the case in which a native physician was charged with the theft of Rs. 6,000 from one of his pockets. The case was tried at the Criminal Sessions in September last, and the physician was acquitted. The offence with which the present prisoner was charged was alleged to have been committed during the preliminary trial which took place in the Girgaum Police Court.

The prisoner had been examined by Dr. Dallas, solicitor for the prisoners, at his office, and the statements he then made were taken down. He was afterwards examined at the Police Court, and contradicted his former statement, denying that he had been examined in the first instance by Dr. Dallas.

The jury in the evidence returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LARGE FIRE AT JEYRAMPORE.—About midday on the 12th instant, a fire broke out in the village of Jeyrampore, "the site of the head works of the Lower Ganges Canal." About 120 houses were burnt down, but fortunately no lives lost.

THE CHUMBA HILLS appear to afford just now a grand opportunity to the sportsman. We are told that a resident of Chumba in two months, and within a few miles of the city, killed with his own gun 25 bears, 4 leopards, 6 markhor, and 4 brace of woodcock.

BANGALORE CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday

ROUND THE WORLD.

(Times.)

MR. THOMAS COOK, writing on board the Pacific steam-ship Colorado, under date Nov. 6, continues his interesting account of the journey now being taken round the world by a party of tourists under his guidance:—

"Assuming that my letter from San Francisco reached you and was honoured with a place in *The Times*, I avail myself of the tranquillity of the Pacific and the expectation of meeting a returning mail steamer to add a few particulars on American travel, which I think will be of service to strangers visiting the United States, especially those who contemplate a tour round the world. Railroads and hotels are the two great essentials of ease and comfort in American travel, and these institutions differ in their management and provisions from European accommodation. I will endeavour to note some of the most prominent advantages and disadvantages of American as compared with English railways.

"The open cars of the American lines afford facilities of contract, and meet the necessities of long journeys far better than the sectional and boxed-up system of English carriages. Conductors have thorough command of trains and can meet any emergencies of travellers without difficulty. Passengers, too, are provided with many conveniences which cannot be afforded under the English system. The sleeping car and toilet arrangements are necessary adjuncts to a railway ride of one to three thousand miles; and the baggage arrangements are perfect, though a little expensive in the transfer department. Nevertheless, when work is well done, most travellers are willing to pay liberally for its performance. When you leave the hotel, a Baggage Express Company take charge of your trunks, &c., and you may walk or ride at discretion to the railroad depot, where luggage is checked by a strap and brass indicator being attached to it, a corresponding brass check being given to its owner. When nearing the place of destination, an agent of the Express Company comes through the cars, takes the brass check and gives a receipt for it, and the luggage is promptly taken to the hotel or other address where it is desired to have it delivered; or, if the traveller wishes to go forward by a following train, a transfer is effected and a new check given. Baggage not wanted can be left at the depot by merely withholding the check until it is claimed. The 'lie over' system is also a great advantage. A traveller takes a through ticket as far as he wishes to travel, but he can break his journey at any intermediate station by simply asking the train conductor for a 'lie over ticket,' and this may be repeated as often as is desired. With our through tickets from New York to San Francisco we tarried a day at Niagara Falls, a day at Detroit, three days at Chicago, and three days at Salt Lake City, and we might have stopped at 50 or 100 other stations if we had desired. The speed of trains is not equal to that of the English lines. The Pacific express of the Union and Central Pacific lines, in connexion with the fastest trains east of Chicago, only attains an average of about 19 miles per hour between New York and San Francisco, including short stoppages of 20 or 25 minutes three times a day for refreshments, and longer delays at the junctions of lines. It takes about 170 hours to go 3,300 miles, and that includes seven nights in succession in the sleeping car. The ascent of the Rocky Mountains to the height of nearly 2,000 feet, and of the Sierra Nevada to about 8,000 feet, naturally reduces the general average of speed; but the through journey is a wonderful achievement of science, energy, and capital, and our trains consisted of four great sleeping cars and four or five ordinary cars, all full of passengers.

"Hundreds of Americans, with whom it has been my privilege to travel in Europe, have extolled the American system of railroad travelling for its cheapness and equality. But these are, to say the least, very questionable advantages over our own system of selection and fares. The through fare from New York to San Francisco is about £27 sterling—a fraction under 2d. a mile. A second-class fare is quoted at about £21, nearly 1½d. per mile. But to this first-class must be added 21 dlrs., or about £4 for sleeping cars; and second-class passengers are not permitted to take sleeping car tickets—a species of exclusiveness which does not comport with Republican equality. Sleeping in cars is not nearly as easy and pleasant as in the state rooms of the Colorado on this Pacific Sea; and the admixture of strangers and sexes is very repulsive to English travellers. The second-class and other travellers not provided with sleeping car accommodation must have a weary time of it, as their seats afford no support to the head and shoulders, and though a seat designed for two may have but one occupant, it is too short for horizontal repose. There are no second-class cars, but the holders of second-class tickets for the Pacific route are generally restricted to the use of the cars appropriated to smokers. The sleeping and drawing-room cars are the property and under the management of an 'outside' company, except on the Central Pacific Line, from Ogden to San Francisco, where they are owned and worked by the railway company. In other cases the Pullman Company provide the cars, and work them on their own account. The railroad companies run the cars and have the advantage of the seats in the day time, the Pullman Company charging three or four dollars extra per night for the sleeping accommodation. On the Erie line we travelled from New York to Buffalo in a really pleasant drawing-room car beautifully carpeted, and furnished with elbow chairs, mounted on columns, and capable of being turned about in any direction. This was our pleasantest ride in the 3,300 miles, for which we paid extra 2½ dlrs. (about 10s.) each passenger. It is thus by a double arrangement that a select first-class distinction is sustained.

"The third-class arrangement of the American lines compares very disadvantageously with the English third-class. The emigrant train is worked separately or consists of cars attached to freight trains, and the time allotted to the journey from New York to San Francisco is about 14 days.

"'Hard lines' for poor settlers who have perhaps sold all they possessed, or borrowed, or depend on charity for the means of getting to a country which owes much of its prosperity to settlers from other lands. We saw an illustration of the troubles of this class in the case of a poor woman and child, who were turned out of the car in which second-class passengers were riding, and would have to wait at a wayside station nearly a day for the emigrant train. Many such, with children, have to spend wearisome days and nights on hard boards, with perhaps scanty food, before they reach their destinations in the Western States, where they are going to enrich railroad companies by the cultivation of their lands and the new territories of the States. In reference to this class of travellers, and of all the humbler classes, the English system offers decided advantages over the American. The spirited example set by the Midland Company last April, and copied by nearly all others, of 'Third class by all trains,' has been the greatest boon ever offered to the large class of travellers whose time is equally as valuable to them as that of the wealthy, and who have less money to spend in necessary refreshments on a long journey. This is a matter that must soon engage the consideration of American railroad companies, and they cannot afford to risk their popularity and good repute by allowing John Bull to keep ahead of them. In the matter of passenger fares, England, with its three-fold system, is quite as liberal as America. There are local rates in America of 2 cents (1d.) per mile, and there are rates of 7, 8, and 9 cents. The short line from Ogden to Salt Lake City—about 35 miles—is charged 2½ dlrs. (nearly 10s.), with no return tickets. Verily it is almost as bad to go to the city of the 'Latter-day Saints' as it used to be to go Rome in the 'Holy Week,' when the most exacting charges were made on visitors. In winding up these notes on railway accommodation and charges, I think the companies on both sides of the Atlantic may learn lessons of mutual advantage.

"The transition from railroads and steamboats to hotels is, in many American cities, a very expensive affair, and requires travellers who wish to be economical to be wide awake. On our landing at New York the proprietor of the coach that works in connection with our hotel wanted 3 dlrs. a head for my party, and would not accept 2 dlrs. (nearly 8s.) But we engaged an express wagon to take our baggage for six persons for 3 dlrs. We walked across the streets from the ferry to the Broadway, and there took an omnibus for 10 cents (5d.) each. An 'independent' gentleman who went from the same steamer to the same hotel, ordered a coach, and was charged 6 dlrs. At San Francisco 2½ dlrs. was charged to each from the ferry boat station to the hotel; in returning we paid a Transfer Company 4 dlrs. for baggage, and rode in street cars for 5 cents each. A carriage for four persons for a single hour was charged 3 dlrs., and 2 dlrs. an hour afterwards. In England we can get carriages for 2s. 6d. or 3s. an hour, and in Rome or Naples we can hire beautiful open carriages, with a pair of horses, for a day of nine hours for 20f. Thus, a franc in Italy and a shilling in England are about equal to a dollar in America for carriage drives. The only drawback in the case of London is that it is the worst provided city in the world for this class of sightseeing conveyance.

"We have given a fair trial to the hotel and refreshment room arrangements between New York and San Francisco, and for various reasons I give the preference to American hotels over those of other countries. The prices paid have varied from 3 to 4½ dollars a day at the Grand Central, New York; the International, Niagara; the Russell, Detroit; the Sherman, Chicago; the Walker, Salt Lake City; and the Grand, San Francisco. The supplies of food at all these houses were simply enormous, and our greatest difficulty has been to select what to eat and what to avoid from bills of fare showing from 50 to 100 varieties. The American plan is to order about a dozen dishes of fish, meats, vegetables, pastry, &c.; a small portion is eaten from each dish and the 'leavings' go no outsider can tell where. This service is repeated at least three times a day, besides which a supplement can be had in the shape of tea or coffee, cakes, fruit, &c., for supper. But the best feature of the American hotel tables is that relating to drinks. On every table large jugs of iced water are placed, and tea and coffee can be had with every meal; but though the bill of fare generally has a wine list printed on the back, there is no positive obligation to drink, and custom does not sanction the habit of taking wine and strong drinks with meals. The bar is quite a separate arrangement of the hotel, and frequently in the hands of another proprietor. Americans, if they drink at all, frequently 'take a drink' at the bar counter before they go into the dining saloon; but the dinner table is free from that slavery and exaction often seen and felt at English tables, where some old 'heavy wet' manages to get in the chair, calls for wine and holds all responsible for payment of equal shares; and if any one dares to object, he is regarded as mean and exceptional. I saw at the dinner of the Grand Central Hotel, New York, about 200 ladies and gentlemen seated at tables, and I could only see a single glass containing beer, and not a bottle of wine. I asked an intelligent waiter what was thought of such exceptional drinkers. He replied, 'They are either English or come from the south.' The young lady who had that odd glass of beer had an English face, and she did not continue long at the table. The same general absence of strong drink characterized all the hotels we visited, and I felt that it must be a great relief to strange travellers to be freed from the feeling of obligation to drink 'for the good of the house,' or to avoid the trouble of being exceptional. Those who think they 'cannot live without it,' can get 'the drink,' though in its use they constitute the exceptions. The Americans are free from the slavery of the drinking customs of the table. I heard an English gentlemen ask an officer of this steamer to drink wine with him, and the reply was, 'I never drink wine at the table.' This strong anti-drinking sentiment is powerfully aiding the authorities of Chicago in their determination to enforce the law against the opening of the drinking saloons on Sundays; and the same influence of sentiment is felt in San Francisco, where, on one of the days we were there, a saloon-keeper was fined, and, not paying the fine, thrown into prison for selling drink to boys under 16 years of age. While passing through the States I have seen numerous reports of cases where actions have been brought against drinksellers for losses and damages to families occasioned by their supplying drunken husbands and fathers with liquor. The respectable hotel-keepers of America are generally clear of all such charges, as they offer no inducements to drink at public tables, and never treat with disesteem those who altogether abstain.

"In American hotels, great attention is paid to the privacy and comfort of ladies, for whom large and elegant drawing-rooms are provided, with separate entrance and staircase, available also for gentlemen with ladies. The first floor is generally appropriated to dining and breakfast saloons and drawing-rooms, for which no extra charge is made. The ground floor and basement are appropriated to the business offices of the hotel, post and telegraph offices, railway ticket office, newspaper and book stands, barber's shop, smoking-room furnished with desks for correspondence, lavatory, shops for the sale of travellers' requisites, man millinery, pharmacy, and—generally in the most remote part—a drinking bar. Every guest on entering the hotel is required to enter his name in the register on the counter, and then, and not till then, a bed-room is allotted, and the number of the room is entered by the clerk in the register, which is open to the inspection of visitors and inquirers, the lobby, or central court, being open to the public. Private sitting rooms are seldom required, and thus the expense of selecting accommodation is saved. Washing and ironing arrangements are generally connected with the hotels, but in this department care is necessary, as washing bills are generally very high. At Salt Lake City I paid 4½ dlrs. (nearly 18s.) for washing and 'getting up' 30 articles, 25 of which consisted of small pieces, such as collars, cuffs, pocket handkerchiefs, &c. In other places, the charges are nearly equal to those of Salt Lake City.

"The refreshment rooms *en route* between the Atlantic and the Pacific are generally well supplied with every variety of the best food, fruits, &c., and the attendance is of the very best character. Along the line of railway over the prairies, the Rocky Mountains, and at the summit of the Sierra Nevada, we were astonished to observe the amplitude of the supplies and the smart activity of the waiters of all kinds and colours—American and English white men, decently attired and becoming maidens, negroes of every shade of colour, and Chinamen clothed from head to foot in frocks of snowy whiteness. The refreshment car was only attached for two meals, on the Burlington and Missouri River line, but the three appointed stopping places for the day were generally well timed, and we had always a clear 20 or 25 minutes for a meal, the charge for which was a dollar or 75 cents., but most frequently the former amount.

"On the steamers our meals are served with the utmost regularity, and all our waiters are China boys, quick of perception, cheerful in their services, and quiet as lambs. Those who turn out early in the morning can get coffee from 7 to 8 o'clock; at 9, a substantial breakfast is served; lunch at 1; dinner at 6, and tea at 8-30. With the thermometer at 66° to 72°, it is pretty hard work to respond to all the calls of the gong. Our life on the Pacific is very monotonous; not a sail of any kind has been seen since we left the Golden Gate of California. Flocks of sooty birds, with wings at least six feet from tip to tip, followed us a long way, but have given up the chase; half a dozen sharks tried once their swimming powers against the Colorado, but we beat them. For three days we have made just the same gentle speed of 206 miles a day; all is tranquil and serene, and in five times 24 hours we have made 1,030 miles out of the 4,780, on a straight line to Yokohama. Our monotony has been twice broken by cries of 'fire!' but these cries have only been uttered to call up the officers and crew for exercise; and it is quite amusing to see the China boys rush out from hatchways and every available porthole and take up hatchets, buckets, and apply the hose face, aft, and amidships. Our good Captain Warsam combines humanity with stern discipline, and every morning and evening inspects every part of the ship with the keenest eye for dust or irregularity. But of all scrubbers and dusters I never saw the like of John Chinaman. In addition to our 50 cabin passengers, including the Japan Prince and party lately in England, we have about 556 steerage passengers, most of whom are Chinese, returning home to live on the 300 or 400 dollars they have made by gold washing, mining, clothes washing, ironing, and other domestic engagements. All are quiet and gentle, not a rowdy fellow among them.

"In a week or ten days more we expect to reach the 180th degree of longitude, when London will be under our feet, and a day will mysteriously drop from the calendar. But this going round the world is a very easy and almost imperceptible business; there is no difficulty about it, and but for the discrepancies of watches, the daily log of Captain Warsam, and the salubrity of the climate in November, we should not realize our approach to the meridianal line, or suppose it possible that the next land we see will be that of the rising sun, from which point I may possibly send a few additional notes of our progress for the information of home friends who read *The Times*."

SUMMER HEATS.—In connection with the extraordinary heat which prevailed last year over a large area of the earth's surface, the *Scientific American* has recently collected some interesting facts relative to the extreme summer temperature of different parts of the world. Probably the hottest country is one which most people would imagine to possess a moderately cool and pleasant temperature—namely, Thibet. Constituting, as it does, a vast and elevated plateau of table-land, and situated between the 30th and 38th parallels of north latitude, one might have thought that its inhabitants must have been more comfortable in summer than the natives of the steaming plains of Bengal, or of the sun-baked deserts of Northern Africa. On the contrary, the unfortunate Thibetans suffer from an extreme summer temperature, which is stated to rise to the almost incredible heat 150 degrees in the shade. It is not known by what devices the natives escape the effects of this frightful temperature. Their condition must be greatly aggravated by the fact that the night temperature, even in the hottest seasons, often sinks as low as the freezing point. In Senegal and in the West Indian island of Guadaloupe, the summer temperature often reaches 130 deg. This is, perhaps, as high a temperature as any Europeans are habitually exposed to, both regions being commonly visited for commercial purposes, and the latter being largely inhabited by white men. In Persia the temperature rises to 125 deg., and appears to be the cause of most destructive epidemics. At Calcutta, and throughout the delta of the Ganges, the mercury rises to 120 deg., and a similar temperature is attained in Central America. In the jungles of Afghanistan, in the deserts of Africa, and along the Abyssinian coast, the maximum temperature is 110 deg.—a temperature not absolutely fatal to the existence of white men, but almost completely destructive of all healthy activity. It is a curious circumstance that the same high temperature is reached in some of the inland valleys of California, though the average of the State is much lower than this. In Cape Colony, the African diamond diggings, and in parts of the territory of Utah, the midsummer heat is 105 deg. Next comes Greece, with 104 deg., and the deserts of Arabia with 103 deg. Next to Arabia—extraordinary as it may appear—comes Montreal with a summer heat of 103 deg. The State of New York follows with 102 deg., but the other Northern States do not exceed 98 deg.; Spain, Lower India, China, Jamaica, and the Southern States of the Union, average 90 deg.; Mauritius registers 86 deg., and Sierra Leone, in Africa—so terribly fatal to Europeans—has not a higher summer temperature than 84 deg. For France, Denmark and Belgium, at St. Petersburg in Russia, at Shanghai in China, in Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Buenos Ayres, and Trinidad, the average is stated as 80 deg. In Nova Scotia and in the Azores the maximum is 87 deg. Great Britain, Siam, and Peru do not exceed 83 deg.; while For gulsins register 86 deg., and Natal in South Africa, has an extreme temperature of 80 deg. In Siberia the summer heat is as comparatively high as 77 deg., whereas in Western and Southern Australia, as in parts of Scotland, it is only 75 deg. In Italy, Venezuela, and Madeira, 73 deg. is the maximum. In Prussia and New Zealand the thermometer rarely rises over 70 deg., and in Switzerland and Hungary not over 66 deg. In Bavaria, Sweden, Tasmania, and Moscow in Russia, 65 deg. is the maximum, while 55 deg. is the summer heat of Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; and the midsummer heat of the greatest portion of the Arctic regions is only 50 deg. In Southern Iceland, lastly, the summer temperature is sometimes as high as 45 deg., while Nova Zembla has an extreme midsummer heat of 34 deg.—two degrees above the freezing point of water.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

HOTELS.

THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL

(WATSON'S)

BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

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